

## Aidlux 下 GPIO 口功能测试

V1.1

www.fibocom.com

1、将 GPIO 异性转接口连接上

下面以 EVKB-GPIO3-3V3 示例,将一个 LED 小灯,一端连接至 EVKB-GPIO3-3V3,另一端接 GND,如图所示



2、小灯连接好后,上电开机,打开 aidlux,并且打开终端,在终端下安装 ADB 工具,密码为: aidlux

sudo apt install adb



3、在终端输入:

adb root

adb shell

aidlux@aidlux:~\$ sudo apt install adb
[sudo] password for aidlux:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
adb is already the newest version (1:8.1.0+r23-5ubuntu2).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 108 not upgraded.
aidlux@aidlux:~\$ adb root
adbd is already running as root
aidlux@aidlux:~\$ adb shell
lahaina:/ #

4、此时进入路径 sys/class/gpio, 导出 EVKB-GPIO3-3V3 的 gpio 控制节点, 对照下表, 也 就是 aidlux 下的 gpio488, 并进入 gpio488 路径下

Aidlux 下	<>	GPIO 异形口引脚
gpio488	<>	EVKB-GPIO3-3V3
gpio489	<>	EVKB-GPIO4-3V3
gpio432	<>	EVKB-GPIO5-3V3
gpio433	<>	EVKB-GPIO6-3V3
gpio436	<>	EVKB-GPIO7-3V3
gpio434	<>	EVKB-GPIO8-3V3
gpio435	<>	EVKB-GPIO9-3V3
gpio385	<>	EVKB-GPIO10-3V3

在终端输入:

cd sys/class/gpio

echo 488 > export

ls

cd gpio488

```
lahaina:/ # cd sys/class/gpio
lahaina:/sys/class/gpio # echo 488 > export
lahaina:/sys/class/gpio # ls
export gpio350 gpio433 gpio488 gpiochip313 gpiochip332 unexport
gpio349 gpio351 gpio486 gpiochip298 gpiochip322 gpiochip336
lahaina:/sys/class/gpio # cd gpio488
lahaina:/sys/class/gpio/gpio488 #
```

5、在终端下输入:

cat direction	查询 gpio 是做输入还是输出(in	为输入, out 为输出)
cat value	查询 gpio 寄存器的值,	查询 gpio 高低电平
echo out > direction		控制 gpio 做输出
echo 0 > value	改变 gpio 寄存器的值,	控制 gpio 高低电平



5、当寄存器的值改为1时,小灯亮灯,当寄存器的值改为0时,小灯灭灯

```
lahaina:/sys/class/gpio/gpio488 # echo 1 > value
lahaina:/sys/class/gpio/gpio488 # cat value
1
```



lahaina:/sys/class/gpio/gpio488 # echo 0 > value lahaina:/sys/class/gpio/gpio488 # cat value 0

